

## NOTES ON THE PERROT FAMILY

By E.L.Barnwell

The name of Perrot, common in France under various forms of spelling, is not unknown in Ireland and exists in many parts of England. As it is certainly of French or Norman origin, it is not unlikely that it has found its way into this country from the adventurer who came in with the Conqueror. The name is given in the lists of Hollinshed and Leland; but there were probably humbler individuals of the same appellation, who found their way to this country in Norman or even later times. But whether the Perrots now remaining are to be considered as descended from these later and more humble arrivals, or from the Perot whose name appears in the rolls, is a matter left for themselves to determine as well as they can. As far, however, as records can carry us, with the exception of a few who may be able to connect themselves with the Oxfordshire Perrots, there are probably no existing male descendants of the ancient Perrots of Kent or Pembrokeshire, or who can at least substantiate their claims. It is, indeed, not to be denied that the Peerage and Baronetage of Burke still continues to give as authentic the genealogy of the present baronet of that name, but which is in reality a tissue of mendacious absurdities. Fen ton, in his Appendix to his History of Pembrokeshire, alludes to what appears to be this same composition, but merely notices the introductory myths of Castle 3rd ser., vol. xi. 1

Perrot and the intermarriages with the daughters of a duke of Normandy and a king of Arragon, whereas the other absurdities recorded in Burke are not mentioned by him. Of these absurdities the following may be quoted as samples:

Stephen, the first of the family in Pembrokeshire, is said to have married Eleanor, the daughter of Howell Dda, being in reality removed by six degrees of descent from him. Again, Stephen's son Andrew, in virtue of this extraordinary marriage, claimed all "Wales; and was only persuaded by a sum of money from the English king, paid through a bishop of St. David's, to give up his pretensions. In addition to this he was rewarded with land to the extent of twenty miles round his camp. He then built the Castle of Narberth, the ruins of which, we are informed\* still remain in Pembroke. We are next informed that his wife, Janet Mortimer, had for her paternal grandsire William the Conqueror; and for her maternal one John. To add to this absurdity, a statement is volunteered that her father, Llewelyn, died fighting against Edward I,—that is, against his own great-grandfather-in-law. Before a new edition of Burke's work is issued, it is to be hoped the editor will find out that Llewelyn ap Yorwerth and Llewelyn ap Griffith are not one and the same individual.

In similar statements of the same value we are told that William Perrot (better known as William of Wickham) was of the Pembrokeshire line; and that Lady Dorothy, daughter of Walter Earl of Devereux, married her cousin, James Perrot of Wellington. Lady Dorothy did not marry James Perrot, but Sir Thomas, the last of the Haroldstone line.

Enough, however, has been stated to give some idea what an extraordinary farrago can find its way into a volume like the Baronetage of Burke.

The name in England has been spelt in various ways. Thus in Leland and Hollinshed it is given as Perot; other variations are, Perrot, Perott, Perotte, Parrot, Parrat, and perhaps Parat; for in L. Dwnn we find one Parat mentioned as lord of Carnedd. The name, as Perrott or Parrot, exists, or did till lately, in Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire. It is said still to linger in Pembrokeshire among the humbler classes, and is not entirely unknown in Brecknockshire.

A family of this name existed in Kent until the sixteenth century. In Hasted's Kent (vol. x, p. 80), we are told that a Perrot held the manor of Knowlton before and during the reign of Henry III; and that there were in existence deeds of the Perrots of Ringlestone temp. Richard II, with the arms, three escallops; the full coat being ermine on a bend gules, three escallops or. The manor of Knowlton was held of the heirs of William D'Albini (one of the followers of the Conqueror), of Perot, by knight's service. Abnanus

Perot held it temp. Henry III. His successor, Ralph, held it during the reign of Edward I; in the thirteenth year of which reign he had a grant, dated at Acton Burnell, Oct. 4, of free warren on his lands of Knowlton. His eldest son, Master Thomas, is recorded in this chartulary as lord of Knowlton by gift of his father in the 33rd of Edward I, and he died seized of it in 4th Edw. III. Before the end of this reign the lordship appears to have passed into the hands of John de Sandhurst.

This family was also possessed of the manor of Sandwich as early as Henry III. Thomas and Henry Perot are named as successive owners. From Henry it passed with Knowlton, to John de Lamberhurst (Hasted's Kent, vol. iv, p. 244). Stephen Perot was buried in Sandwich Church, 1570. Bice Perot or Perrot was mayor of Sandwich in 1563; burgess in Parliament 1562, and a benefactor of the Grammar School. He was also bailiff and verger with Sir Thomas Cheyney. As the Lord Deputy married a daughter of this Thomas Cheyney, it is singular to find a Perrot in Kent, a colleague of Sir Thomas Cheyney; but it is probable that this one was one of the Kentish Perrots, and he may have been a son of Stephen buried in Sandwich Church, 1570. i2

An attempt, however, has been made to identify this Rice or Richard Perrot with the Haroldstone branch in Philpot's Collections in the Herald's College. The difference in the handwriting and colour of the ink show an interpolation, the truth of which is not confirmed by more genuine records, and is inconsistent with dates.

There was, however, a genuine branch of the Pembrokeshire line, which seems to have settled in England in the time of Henry VII. As the house of Haroldstone was a zealous supporter of that king, it is not improbable some of its younger sons may have followed him into England, after the battle of Bosworth Field, with a view to improve their fortunes. The identical connecting link, however, cannot be made out satisfactorily from the Welsh or other visitations. In the English ones this family is simply described as of the Pembrokeshire line. In Lee's Oxfordshire visitation it is given, "Owen Perrot, a third brother of the house of Pembrokeshire." This family finally settled at North Leigh, near Oxford, where William, the last of the line, died 1765.

It was, however, in Pembrokeshire that the family flourished so extensively and so vigorously from a period soon after the Norman invasion till the reign of Elizabeth. By marriages considerable estates were successively acquired; in which judicious practice they were followed by others of the same class,—such, especially, as the Wogans. These two great houses of the Perrots and Wogans, partly owing to the isolated position of the county, and partly to the policy of keeping up their influence, so frequently intermarried between themselves and the other leading families of the county, that there are few, if any, gentlemen of ancient lineage remaining in Pembrokeshire who are not more or less connected with either or both families.

1 Thomas William King, Esq., York Herald, with his usual courtesy, informs the writer of this notice that he thinks the additions, with one exception, have been added by the same hand that wrote the bulk of the MS. in which the pedigree occurs, and which was written by Wm. Smith, Rouge Dragon.

The exact period of time when the first of the Perrot family came into Pembrokeshire has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. In various pedigrees he is said to have arrived in the time of Henry I, who died 1136. Meyrick assigns the date of 1112 (*Visitations of Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 89) as probable, since in that year Henry is said to have collected all the Flemings and other foreigners in England, and to have settled them between Tenby and Haverfordwest.

As Stephen Perrot, the first of the name, married the co-heiress of Meirchion ap Rhys, sixth in descent from Howell Dda, this conjecture of Meyrick's is confirmed to a certain extent. We find also that Stephen's granddaughter married Cradock, lineally descended from the same line of Howell Dda; and in this case also the dates coincide. But then, on the other hand, occurs the difficulty presented by the fact that Stephen's son, Andrew, married the granddaughter of Joan, the illegitimate daughter of King John.

According to the *Llancarvan Chronicle* she married Llewelyn ap Yorwerth in 1202; so that her granddaughter, Janet Mortimer, could hardly have been marriageable before 1235 or 1240. We should thus have more than a century between the marriages of Stephen and Andrew Perrot.

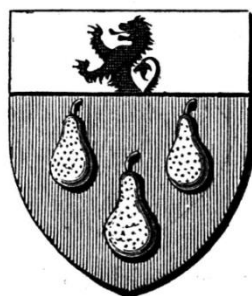
This difficulty, it has been suggested, may partially be removed by supposing that one generation has been omitted, and that Andrew was the grandson, not the son, of Stephen; but there appears to be no authority for such a statement, or any other grounds than the difficulty presented by the dates.

There were other branches of the family. The first and most important one was the Scotsborough branch, the founder of which was the second son of Stephen Perrot and Mabel Castleton. This property, situated near Tenby, probably came by marriage. The line, however, ceased in Catharine, sole heiress, who married Thomas ap Rhys of Richardstone, high sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1582. He claimed (L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 75) to impale with his own coat,—1, Perrot of Scotsborough. (the same coat as that of the main line); 2, Le Roche; 3, Le Valens; 4, Verney; 5, Castleton, or Eliot; 6, Jestynston.

By the last is probably intended the coat of Meirchion, the descendant of Jestyn. Another branch seems to have been, at least for a short time, settled at Caervoriog near Solva, which Fenton mentions as the birthplace of Adam Hoton or Hut-ton, bishop of St. David's 1361, and chancellor of England 1377. How or when it came into the possession of the family is not clear. The first mention made of it in L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 165 (where it is spelt Caer-Warwig), is that Jankin Perrot, son of Sir William, and younger brother of Sir Owen Perrott, is described as of that place.

There had, however, been an earlier possessor of this property; for by an indenture made 17 Henry VII, between William Perrot of Haroldstone and John Waryn of Llawhaden, it appears that the property had once belonged to one Harry Perrot; and, some dispute having arisen, the matter had been settled by arbitration in favour of Sir William Perrot, who may have left or given it to his younger son Jankin. This Jankin had only three daughters, from one of whom come the Bowens of Pentre Evan. Ann, another daughter, was the mother of Jane, who married the last of the Scotsborough Perrots, and whose daughter, as already stated, conveyed that estate to John ap Rhys of Richards tone. The ruins of Caervoriog mansion still in part remain.

There was also a Herefordshire family of the name; who, if really connected with the Pembrokeshire line, were probably from an illegitimate source. They bore a distinct coat, namely, quarterly per fess indented or and azure. They are described as of Wellington; and James, second son of Thomas, the son of Owen Perrot, is said to have married Dorothy, one of the daughters of the last Sir Thomas Perrot, and the grandmother of Hester Perrot, the wife of Sir John Packington of Westwood. L. Dwnn, however, only mentions two children of the last Sir Thomas Perrot, viz. Penelope and Roland, the latter of whom died young. There is also other evidence against the existence of this Dorothy. Sir James Perrot, whose name stands, in King James' new charter to Haverfordwest, first on the roll of common council, is a different person from the above named James, and was an illegitimate son of the Lord Deputy. As to the father and grandfather of James Perrot of Wellington, little is known but what a suspicious genealogy informs us. Sir Herbert Perrot is described as of Wellington.



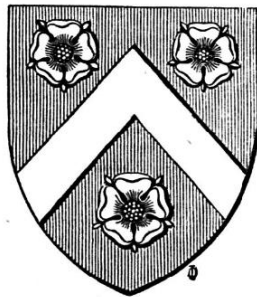
AMO UT INVENIO.

Sir Stephen Perrot, the first of the Pembrokeshire Perrots, is stated in the life of Sir John Perrot, edited by Dr. Rawlinson, to have married Eleanor, the sole heir of Meirchion ap Rhys. This is an error; for her sister Alice, the wife of Sir Matthew Wogan, seems to have been a coheir with her, and hence Eleanor is so described in L. Dwnn. The issue of this marriage was Andrew, son and heir, and Eleanor, wife of Einion Vawr of Coed. This Einion or his son—for there are different versions—slew twenty-six of the chief collectors of Kemaes, and on this account obtained the chieftainship of the hundred of Kemaes.

Subsequently he slew the wild wolf near Maen-y-blaid, or " the wolfs stone." For his services in France in the thirteenth century, he had granted, as it is stated, for his coat, gules a chevron between three fleur-de-lis, and in chief a lion rampant or.

Stephen Perrot is also called Trevor in some pedigrees, and is said to have been the son of Richard, or, according to another account, Adam Perrot; but of these statements there appears to be no satisfactory proof.

The arms of Meirchion are given, gules a chevron between three roses argent; or otherwise, argent on a chevron azure, three garbes or. In the quarterings of the Perrot shield given in the memoirs of the posthumous works of Sir Robert Naunton, the arms are erroneously given, gules three chevronelles argent,—the coat assigned to Jestyn ap Gwrgant, and probably used by his descendants in compliment to the Clare family.



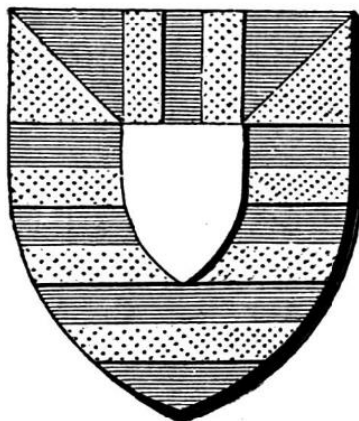
Sir Andrew Perrot, said to be the son and heir of Stephen, had, in addition to his son William, Catharine, who married her cousin, Caradog of Newton, near Milford in Rhos. This family took subsequently the name of Newton; and Sir Richard Newton, seventh in descent from this Caradog or Cradoc, married Emma, daughter of Sir Thomas Perrot and Alice Picton. Sir Richard Newton, Lord Chief Justice of England, was made Justice of the Common Pleas in 1439, and died 1444. He lies buried on the south side of the cathedral at Bristol. Cradog of Newton, as well as his wife Catharine, Perrot in descent, was descended in the fifth degree from Rhydderch ap Jestyn. He bore argent on a chevron sable, three garbes or.

Sir Andrew is said to have built Narberth Castle and the church of St. Andrew. Fenton, without giving his authority, states that Narberth fell to the lot of Stephen Perrot on the first introduction of the Normans under Arnulph de Montgomery, which took place at the close of the eleventh century. This is evidently an error, as in that case Stephen could not have been the father, or almost the grandfather, of Andrew, as already explained. Fenton thinks there is little doubt that Andrew Perrot built the church of St. Andrew's at Narberth, from the similarity of names, and mentions other instances in Pembrokeshire where founders of churches did the same thing. But, however this may be, the Narberth property does not seem to have remained in the family, since it was enumerated among the possessions of Roger the great Earl of March, temp. Edward III.

On his attainder the estate fell to the Crown, but was afterwards restored to his grandson, and continued in the family till it came to Richard Duke of York, heir to the last Roger Earl of March. (Fenton.) This appears by an inquisition taken 8 Henry VI. A license of alienation was then granted to the Duke of York to sell the said lordship to John, Bishop of St. David's, and Griffith ap Nicolas; which Griffith conveyed it to his second son, Owen, the husband of Alice, daughter of Harry Malefant by Alice Perrot, and the founder of the families of Upton in Pembrokeshire and Lechdonny in Caermarthenshire. By some means or other, soon after it came again to the Crown in the first year of Edward IV until the seventh of Henry VIII (according to Fenton), who granted it to the great Rhys ap Thomas. On the attainder of his grandson, Rice Griffiths, it once more relapsed to the Crown, and was subsequently granted to Barlow of Slebech. It was inhabited, according to Fenton, as late as 1657 or 1677 by one Richard Castell; perhaps some descendant of the house of Castleton, the heir of which family Stephen Perrot married. (See p. 11.) It was afterwards purchased by Richard Knox, Esq. (Cambrian Register', vol. i, p. 124.) There are only a few fragments remaining of the castle.

Andrew's wife was Janet Mortimer, daughter of Ralph Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, Justice of Gwynedd, by Gwladys, daughter of the Princess Joan, and of Llewelyn ap Yorwerth. A branch of the Mortimers were long settled at Coedmore in Cardiganshire, and seem to have become extinguished in the beginning of the seventeenth century, as regards the eldest line.

They bore, according to L. Dwnn,—1, gules, two lions rampant or, armed and langued gules ; 2, Tewdor, with the name of Mereddydd, the lord of Cemaes,—a very different bearing from that of the Earls of March, or its variations of the Chirk and Kelmarsh Mortimers.<sup>1</sup>



The wife of William Perrot, son and heir of Andrew Perrot, was Jane, or, according to other accounts, Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Harford or Hereford, and who is said to have brought to her husband nine inheritances. This family seems to have been extinct at the time of L. Dwnn's visitation, although the name of Harford or Hereford is still not unknown in South Wales. This family was settled in Caermarthenshire, near the Teify; and the first of them, Peter, is said to be contemporary with William Rufus.

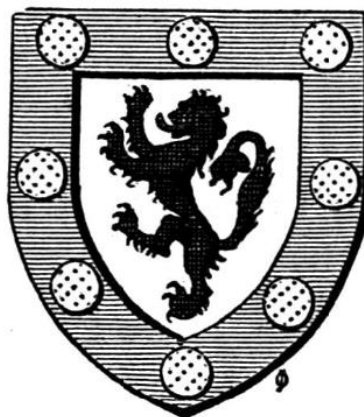
The Harfords bore gules> three eagles displayed arg. membered and beaked azure.



The only known issue of William Perrot was Peter, who married Mary or Mably, daughter of Harry Canaston 1 of Canaston near Narberth.

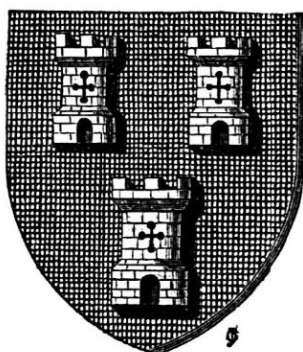
*In the editorial notes to L. Dwnn (vol. i, p. 274) are two errors: 1, Stephen is said to have come in the reign of Edward I; which is evidently too late, as that of Henry I, the time usually assigned, seems too early. 2, Elinor is described as the wife of Andrew Perrot, whereas she was his mother.*

Little seems to be known of this family; and even the site of the mansion house, according to Fenton, is undecided. That author mentions a deed from Canaston the elder, of Canaston, to his kinsman, Edmund Sherburne, in the time of Henry VI; so that Mary or Mably Canaston was apparently not, as she is described, the sole heiress of that property. The name was, however, probably Kynaston, although Vincent has Caveston. (See note, L. Dwnn, p. 89.) The arms are stated to be, argent within a bordure azure bezante, a lion rampant sable armed and langued gules.<sup>1</sup>



Stephen Perrot is the only known child of Peter. His wife was Mably, sole heir of Sir William Castell of Castle-y-towyn, or Castleton, in Pembrokeshire. There are two places of this name near Orielton, called Upper and Lower Castleton. This family also appears to have been long extinct; so that she is probably, as described, its sole heiress.

This Stephen had two sons, John and Thomas. From the younger of the sons is derived the Scotsborough line, which ended in Catharine Perrot after seven descents. He had probably also two daughters: Lettys, the wife of John ap Gronwy of Kil y sant; and Catharine, the wife of Evan ap Gwylm of Cemaes. These two females, whose marriages are given in L. Dwinn, must be assigned to this Stephen, as they would be much too early or too late for the two other Stephen Perrots that occur. From the Kilysant family is derived that of the Philipps of Picton; and from Evan ap Gwylm come the Owens of Henlys, in Cemaes, the representative of whom is the present baronet, Sir Thomas D. Lloyd of Bronwydd. The arms of Castleton are, sable three castles argent. L. Dwinn erroneously gives the field as gules.



1 In the pedigree of Mr. Bransby Francis it is given arg. a chevron gules between three talbots.

The wife of John Perrot was Jane, daughter and heir of Sir John Joyce of Prendergast; a place so named from Maurice de Prendergast who joined Strongbow in his expedition to Ireland, and seems to have left there many descendants of that name. The estate, however, does not seem to have passed into the family of the Perrots, although Jane is called her father's heir, as the heiress subsequently fell to a Wogan, after whom the Cadarns or Cathernes and the Stepneys were its successive proprietors. Of this latter family, Alban Stepneth, whose name frequently occurs in the proceedings connected with Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, married Mary Phillips, whose mother was Jane, a sister of the Lord Deputy. (L. Dwinn, vol. i, p. 180.)

We find in the Malefant pedigree that Stephen Malefant married Alice Perrot. Her father's name is not given; but she appears to have preceded, by three generations, Jane, daughter of the first Sir Thomas Perrot, who married Philip Elliott, also descended from the Malefants. As this Alice was probably of the Haroldstone family (for the Scotsborough branch had hardly yet taken root), she is apparently the daughter of John Perrot and Jane Joyce; or perhaps of his son Peter, whose wife's name was also Alice. (L. Dwinn, vol. i, p. 164.). 13 In the genealogy of Gruffyth ap Nicholas, we find his son Owain

married to Alice daughter of Harry Malefant and Alice Perrot; but as one of the three wives of Gruffyd ap Nicholas was the daughter of the said Sir Thomas Perrot, it is evident that this second Alice Perrot, whoever she was, could not have been the wife of Stephen Malefant. The arms of Joyce are, gules three nettle leaves, slipped argent.



Peter Perrot, son and heir of John, is sometimes called knight and sometimes esquire. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Harold, knight, of Haroldstone, which probably became the principal residence of the family instead of Yestinton, or Eastington,<sup>1</sup> in the parish of Rhoscrowther. Her mother was Chilian le Gras, daughter of Adam le Gras (L.Dwnn, vol. i, p. 134). The wife of Adam le Gras was Elizabeth, daughter and heir (1) of Robert Martin, lord of all Cemaes. Sir John Perrot possessed certain property in Cemaes at the time of his attainder; and it is not improbable that this property came into the family by this marriage of Peter Perrot.

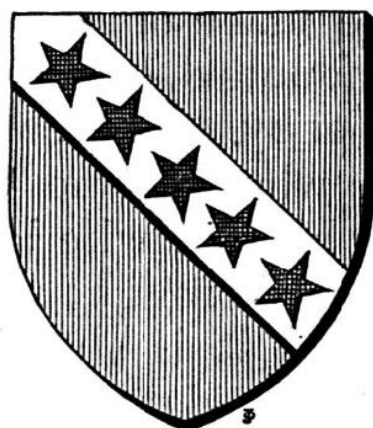
In a case of award between the Priory of Haverfordwest and Sir Thomas Perrot, the grandson of this Peter, we learn that a Richard Harold had presented the church of Haroldstone to the Priory. Whether this Richard was the donor is uncertain. His grandfather also bore the same name.

*1 This house is assigned by Mr. J. H. Parker to the thirteenth century. The hall, lit at each end by a small window of two trefoil-headed lights, occupies the entire first floor. The rooms below are vaulted.*

The relics of Haroldstone are still to be seen near Haverfordwest, and consist of some walls and a tower called "the Steward's Tower," a faithful representation of which forms the frontispiece of the sixth volume of the present series of the *Archaeologica Cambrensis*. This tower is the oldest portion of the present remains, but later than the time of Alice Harold, through whom the property came into the Perrot family. Haroldstone appears from this time to have been their favourite residence, and formed a portion of the marriage settlement of Mary Barclay, the mother of the Lord Deputy; but was afterwards surrendered to him, on certain terms, by an agreement dated 4 Edward VI.

Fenton was not aware of this proceeding, as he conjectures that certain exchanges of land with Barlow of Slebech were made by Sir John with a view to making it his residence after his mother's death. The equivalent given in exchange was the manor of Hubberston, the site of Pill Priory, and other rich lands near Milford Haven. Fenton states also he had seen the deed; but he does not state where, or mention the date. He also says that Sir John Perrot seldom saw Haroldstone but as a visitor. This is probably not correct; for the interest he seems to have taken in Haverfordwest would tend to show that he resided much at Haroldstone until he had the grant of Carew Castle from Queen Mary.

The subsequent history of the place is obscure. It probably was returned, with the rest of the estates, by the crown to Thomas, the Lord Deputy's son, on whose decease the estates were resumed by the crown. It became, however, by some means, the property and residence of Sir James Perrot, the illegitimate son of Sir John, who bequeathed it to Sir Herbert Perrot, and, according to a statement communicated by Mr. Le Hunte of Astramont, Wexford, *not in consequence of any blood connexion, but merely from the similarity of name*. This information Mr. Le Hunte obtained from an ancient collection of pedigrees some time since entrusted to him, but which is believed to be now somewhere in North Wales. It seems to have been subsequently sold by Sir Herbert Perrot or his descendants, as it at present forms no portion of the land inherited from that family by the present Sir John Packington of Westwood. The arms of Harold are, gules on a bend argent, five mullets sable. In Mr. Francis' pedigree, before mentioned, this coat is quartered with seme of pellets, a lion rampant sable.



The wife of Stephen Perrot, son and heir of Peter, was Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John Howell of Woodstock. Fenton, in alluding to the fact that, in the survey of Sir John's Perrot's estate, certain hives of bees were found to be his property, says erroneously that the manor and possessions of Woodstock came to the Perrots through the marriage of Peter Perrot. It was his son Stephen who married the heiress of Woodstock. Her mother was Eleanor Hill. (Philpot's Stem. Var.) Stephen married a second wife, Margaret, daughter of Stephen Stepney. By this second marriage he had Henry and Agnes, wife of William Warren of Warrington. A small farm, called Warriston, lies between Pembroke and Cosbeston, and by tradition is said to have belonged to the Perrots. It is, however, possible that Warrington is the Anglicised form of Tre-Waryn, or Trewern, near Nevern, where the Warrens flourished for several generations. In their pedigree, moreover, we find that William Warren of Trewern married Ann, daughter of Philip Perrot. This is the only instance of a Philip Perrot; and as he would be contemporaneous with Stephen, it is not improbable that there has been some mistake in the name. The Warrens of Trewern quartered the arms of several of the Haroldstone Perrots, such as those of Meirchion, Castleton, Joyce of Prendergast, Harold, and Howell of Woodstock; but they must have been obtained through some other marriage than this, unless Agnes was her father's sole surviving heir by his second marriage. But even in that case she could not have been entitled to the quarterings. By his first wife, Stephen Perrot, besides his son Thomas, had another daughter, of the name of Ann or Agnes,—for the names are often confounded,—who became the wife of William White of Tenby. The sole issue of this Ann or Agnes was Ann, who became the second wife of Roger Marychurch; his first wife being Jane, daughter of David Perrot of Scotsborough.

In the Cawdor MSS. it is stated that Roger Marychurch married Jane, the daughter of Thomas Perrot. This appears to be an error. Sir Thomas Perrot had, indeed, a daughter Jane; but she was the wife of Philip Elliott. She may have been confounded with her namesake of the Scotsborough house. Stephen Perrot was alive, and father of an adult son, in 1403, as he and John Castlemartin are named in Sir Francis A'Court's commission to be receivers of money raised for Owen Glendower's benefit. (Fenton.) The arms of Howell are, azure, a falcon displayed argent, beaked and membered or. In Philpot's Stemmata, L. Dwnn, and elsewhere, the field is given gules. The late Mr. Morris of Shrewsbury gave them as azure.





Sir Thomas Perrot, the heir of Stephen, had for his wife Alice or Jane, daughter and heir of Sir John ap William ap Thomas ap Sir William Picton. She was a rich heiress, for she is said to have brought into her husband's family several estates; but among them certainly not that of Picton Castle, although she is sometimes called her father's heir. To this Sir Thomas, in connexion with Henry Malefant, a commission (14 Nov., 4 Hen. IV) was issued by Sir Francis A'Court to raise certain sums in Carew and other places, and to pay £200 in silver to Owen Glendwr, on condition of a cessation of hostilities. The money was to be first transferred to Stephen Perrot and John Castlemartin. (See Fenton.) The Henry Malefant here mentioned is probably the nephew of Stephen Malefant, who married Alice Perrot. (L. Dwnn.)

Sir Thomas Perrot, in addition to the estates acquired by his marriage, seems to have acquired other properties by purchase: thus there is in existence a deed by John Milis or Mills, of Rousemarket (Rhosmarket), conveying to Sir Thomas Perrot one burgage lying between the lands of Richard Meiler on the east side, and the public road on the left, below the town of Rhosmarket. This indenture was made on the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, 26th Henry VI. The witnesses are, Robert Naysh, or rather Nash, and John Jourdan and others.

The family of Nash settled early in Pembrokeshire, and intermarried with some of the leading families. Thus Arnold Nash married a daughter of Sir John Wogan; and his grandson, Thomas, of Jeffreston, married Eva, daughter of Jenkyn Scourfield of the Moat, by Jane daughter of Sir William Wogan. The arms of Nash are variously given; but Edmonson states them, sable, on a chevron between three greyhounds passant argent, as many sprigs of ashen leaves proper. The other witness, Jordan, was probably one of the Jordans of Rhosmarket.

Five years before this deed, William, son of John Walys, granted to Thomas Perrot all the lands, tenements, etc., lately the property of Hugh Walys, clerk. This deed is signed 19 June, 21 Henry VI, at Rhosmarket; the witnesses being Thomas Philpot, Richard Meiller (evidently the person mentioned in the previous deed). In this deed Thomas Perrot is called esquire, 3kt sek., vol. xi. 2 in the previous one knight; so that he must have been knighted between the dates of the two deeds.

Sir Thomas is said to have died 1461. He was probably at the battle of Mortimer's Cross, although he must have been far advanced in years, since he was an adult in 1403. In the list of those who fought at Mortimer's Cross, on the Lancastrian side, given in William of Worcester (Nasmith's ed., p. 328), occurs the name of Sir Thomas Perrot of Herford West.<sup>1</sup> As Haroldstone is so close to the town of Haverfordwest, Sir Thomas might easily have been described as of the former place.

It may be as well here to give the lists in full, as so many Welsh names occur :—

*" Ex parte Eegis Henrici VI et Margarets Reginse isti Domini (sic) fuerunt contra Regem Edwardum tunc Comitem de March:*

*" Comes Pembroke evadebat fugiens de bello.*

*" Comes Wyltshyr fugiens de campo in principio belli.*

" *Sir John Skydmore, habuit 30 servientes.*

" *Sir Thomas Perot de Herford West.*

" *Thomas ap Griffith et filii GryfTyth Nicholas.*

" *Ewen (Owen) ap Griffiths.*" [There seems to be some confusion here, unless some other Griffith than Gryffyth ap Nicholas is meant. Owen, the younger son of that powerful Welshman, was in the ranks of the Yorkists. Thomas, the elder, was at home. Perhaps the correct reading should be,— "Thomas ap Griffiths, Ewen ap Griffith filii Gryffyth Nicholas." [But this reading does not remove the difficulty.]

" *Ex parte Edwardi IV Regis Angliae presens ipsemet:*

" *Dominus de Stafford, de Southwyke, de Somerset.*

" *Dominus Herbert de Raglan, Comes Pembroke.*"

1 William of Worcester invariably calls Hereford by the name of Herford East, to distinguish it, apparently, from Herford West, or Haverfordwest. In a deed (1303) of Galfrid Hascard, of an agreement with David de Rupe, we find "i7arford." What was the original form of the name has been sometimes doubted. A warrant to the Lord Deputy exists in the Record Office, in which it is clearly written "*Herefordensis in occidentali parte.*" Still, however, on the other side, there are abundant proofs that the name of Haverfordwest was in use in very early times.

[William Herbert was made Earl of Pembroke 1468, and perished the next year, at Banbury, by the Lancastrians.]

" *Dominus Fitzwater Radclyff de Norff.*

" *Sir Roger Vaughan, Chevalier de South Walys.*

" *Sir Herbert, frater Domini Herbert de Ragland.*

" *Dominus Wallerus Deverio (Devereux), Dominus Ferreres de Charteley.*

" *Dominus Audley de Herefordshyr.*

" *Reginaldus Gray, Baro de Bonelli de Herefordshyre, alias Lord Gray Mylton.*

" *Sir John Lynell, Chevalier de comitatu Heref.*

" *Sir Ricardus de Croft, Castell de comitatu Heref., Chevalier.*

" *Sir William de Knylle, Chevalier de comitatu Heref."*

" *Similiter isti armigeri fuerunt cum Edwardo Rege*

*Quarto apud bellum de Mortymer Crosse :—*

" *William Walwaye (? Walwayn).*

" *Ricardus Haclethes.*

" *Jacobus Brygges.*

" *Reginaldus Brygges, pater fuit de guerra.*

" *Johannes Welyngton.*

" *Sir John, Sir William, Sir Morys, Skydmore, fratres, milites in armes Francia?.*" [A Sir John Scudamore married Maud, daughter of Griffith ap Nicholas, by his second wife, Margaret Perrot.] " *Mr. Harper de Welyngton, homo belli.*

" *Johannes Mylewater, Alius Milewater, recep. Ducis Ebor., homo de guerra ff. (Francise).*

" *Henry ap Gryffyths, homo de guerra.*" [This may have been one of the sons of Gryflyth ap Nicolas by his second or third wife.]

" *William Thomas.*

" *Walterus Mutton, homo in guerra ff.*

" *Jacobus de Ash, pater ejus Hopkyn Ash, homo guerrae Francise, homo.....*

" *Philip Vaughan de la Hay, Capitaneus de Hay, homo guerrse in Francia, nobilior armiger lanceatus inter omnes alios, fuit occisus apud obcidium castris de Harlaugh (Harlech) per librillam, et nullus homo honoris occisus ibidem prseter ipsum.*

" *Byneham. " Johannes Blewet de comitatu Herefordise."*

Sir Thomas was certainly dead before 1465 ; in which year his widow, Johanna, makes a deed of gift of all her lands, tenements, services, etc., in the counties of Pembroke and Caermarthen and in the lordships of Haverfordwest and Pebidiauk, to her son Thomas, the son and heir of Sir Thomas Perrot, her late husband. The deed bears date 17 April, 3 Edw. IV. Whether her husband had bequeathed these estates to her, or whether she still held them herself in virtue of certain marriage contracts, is uncertain.

About the commencement of the reign of Edward IV a dispute seems to have arisen between Sir Thomas Perrot and the Prior of St. Thomas the Martyr at Haverfordwest, respecting the services in the church of Haroldstone. The question was referred to the arbitration of John Cantor, Bachelor of Laws; David Robin; and Peter Richard, Rector of Burton,—spelt Bourton. The award was given 1464, and decided that the prior and brethren should appoint a fit person to perform the services at Haroldstone, which were to be matins, mass, and vespers, on all ordinary Saints' days; and on the greater festivals to give primes and vespers, unless hindered by proper causes.

Sir Thomas Perrot is described as the principal parishioner, and his successors were to have power in fixing certain times for services. Besides this there were to be two masses a week, on the fourth and sixth days, if any parishioners were present. The priest appointed was also to visit the sick, and administer the Sacraments at proper times to the parishioners; but to be supplied with wine and all other necessities. It is from this dispute that we learn that a Sir Richard Harold gave the church of Haroldstone to the priory. Whether this was the last Sir Richard, the father of Alice, wife of Peter Perrot, or his grandfather of the same name, is now uncertain (p. 13).

All the pedigrees call the wife of Sir Thomas Perrot Alice; so that either this must have been an error, or Sir Thomas must have married a second wife named Jane or Johanna; of which second marriage, however, no mention occurs in L. Dwnn or elsewhere, as far as has been ascertained.

Besides his heir, Thomas, Sir Thomas Perrot had a son, 1, John, of whom nothing is known; 2, Jane, wife of Philip Elliot; 3, Ellen, wife of Richard Wryriott; 4, Margaret, the second wife of Gruffydd ap Nicholas. In Philpot's Stem. Var. she is described as Janet, daughter of Thomas Perrot and Jane Guise; whereas she was his sister, and her name was Margaret; 5, Emma, the wife of Sir Richard Newton, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Philip Elliot, the husband of Jane Perrot, was of Erwer (now called Amroth Castle) in Pembrokeshire. It is remarkable that there were at least four intermarriages with this family and the Perrots; three of them in successive generations, and in each case the wife was a Jane Perrot.

John Elliott, son of John Elliott by the second Jane Perrot, married Lettys, daughter of William ap David ap Griffiths of Kidwelly, by Alison, daughter of Richard ap Owain and his wife, Catharine Perrott, of the Pill, Devonshire. Who this Catharine Perrot was is uncertain; but she seems to have been an heiress, for her daughter, Alison, had a son by her first husband, John Williams of Bonville Court; and this son quartered the Perrot arms.

Ellen Perrot married Richard Wryriott, father of Thomas father of Harry father of George, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, conveyed Oriellton to Hugh Owen.

Margaret Perrot was the second wife of Gruffydd ap Nicholas of Newton, the grandfather of the celebrated Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of whom Lord Dynevor is the lineal descendant. His first wife was Mably, daughter of Meredith ap Harry Dwnn. The third was Jane, daughter and coheir of Jenkyn ap Rhys ap David. He was a man of great power, and died fighting in the ranks of the Yorkists at Mortimer's Cross. He might have been expected to have been on the other side with his father-in-law, Sir Thomas Perrot. This apparent anomaly, however, is accounted for by his history given in the Cambrian Register, vol. i. He seems to have been as violent as he was powerful. He was at deadly feud with Humphry Duke of Buckingham on account of some ancient family dispute; with Richard Duke of York on account of certain lands claimed in Llysfans (? Llysyfran), and Newhouse in the county of Hereford; and lastly, with Jasper Earl of Pembroke, who obtained from the Crown a grant of the castle of Kilgerran, of which Nicholas was at that time captain. Lord Whitney was sent to arrest him; and the case was opened at Caermarthen, when it was discovered that the commission was lost. It had, in fact, been stolen the night before by Owen, the younger son of Griffith ap Nicholas; on which the accused, whose attendants were numerous and well armed, declared the English lord an impostor, and only allowed him to escape immediate punishment as such, by wearing the colours and badge of Griffith, and reporting to the king that the said Nicholas was an honest and loyal Welshman, entirely innocent of all the charges made against him. He was, however, subsequently proceeded against for abetting and aiding Philip ap Howell of Knockelas within the lordship of Molenith. This fresh attack on him induced him to join Richard Duke of York. He

was soon after recognized and seized at Hereford; but escaped by the aid of Sir John Scudamore, who had married Maud, his daughter by his second wife, Margaret Perrot. On the death of the Duke of York at Wakefield, he joined his son, the Earl of March, at Gloucester, with eight hundred men well appointed and armed. He fell on the battlefield at Mortimer's Cross. His son Owen was also present on the occasion, and led the pursuit against the Earl of Pembroke.

The apparent placing by William of Worcester of the sons of Griffith on the Lancastrian side, has been already alluded to. Thomas, the elder of his two sons by his first wife, Mably Dwvnn, had been left at home. The younger one, Owen, after his father's death-wound, succeeded to his command, pursued the Earl of Pembroke, and returned in time to find his father still living. Unless, therefore, the Thomas and Owen described as " filii Griffiths" (and this is evidently the correct reading), are the sons of some other Griffiths, they must be the sons of Nicholas ap Griffiths by other venters. By Margaret Perrot he had, indeed, a son also called Thomas; whence the Thomas of the first marriage was distinguished as " Hynaf," or the elder; and in the same way he may have had a second son Owen. But still it seems strange that if even there had been such sons, they should be found fighting against their father and their brother.

Thomas Hynaf, who had been left at home, married the heiress of Abermarlais, and had by her a son John, the ancestor of Johns of Hafod in Cardiganshire, and of Sir Thomas Jones, who married the widow of Sir Thos. Perrot, and mother of the Lord Deputy. Thomas ap Griffith went to Burgundy, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Duke of Burgundy, by dispensation from the Pope, for his first wife was still alive. Other accounts state she was the daughter of James of Burgundy, second son of Philip; but he must have been an illegitimate son, as Philip had but one son, Charles the Bold.

The author of the life of Griffith ap Nicholas, who lived in the time of James I, says: "I find in the collection of one Perrot of Herefordshire, that she was the daughter of Francis, second son of Philip Duke of Burgundy, and one of the maids of honour to Queen Catharine, the widow of Henry V." On his return to Wales, Thomas seems to have had numerous duels with Henry ap Gwylim of Court Henry, in which, being an expert swordsman, he was always victorious. He next quarrelled with William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, for some reason or other; which quarrel a Tuberville, on behalf of the earl, took up, and lost his life at the hands of Thomas. His last engagement was with one David Gough, near Pennal in Merioneth, in which he was again victorious; but although he killed his adversary, he was so exhausted by his own wounds that he lay on the ground with his face downwards; in which position he was run through by some person, probably an attendant of David Gough. The present tumulus at Pennal is supposed to cover his remains.

Thomas had five sons—Morgan, who joined the Yorkists; David, who was a Lancastrian, the celebrated Rhys; David the younger,—for it was not uncommon to have more than one son of the same name,—and John. When Morgan was blockading the Earl of Pembroke in his own castle at Pembroke, David, collecting and arming a large number of peasants, rescued the earl, and conveyed him to Tenby, whence he escaped to Brittany. David was, however, anxious not to be identified with this rescue, and therefore he did not employ his own recognized followers. He was usually called " David Keffil cwtte," from his horse, the ears of which were cut, the nose slit, and the tail docked. Besides these mutilations, he had branded him all over with strange figures for the purpose of frightening his enemies. It was on this horse that he made the wonderful leap when pursued by his enemies. Morgan and David both dying without issue, the large estates of the family fell on the third son, Rhys ap Thomas, famous for the part he took in placing Henry VII upon the throne.

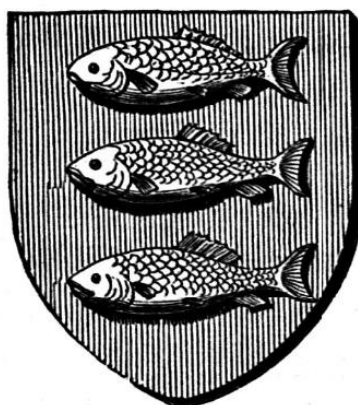
The children of Griffiths ap Nicholas by his wife Margaret Perrot, as far as can be ascertained, are,—

- 1, Thomas, who may be the one mentioned among the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross;
  - 2, Maud, the wife of Sir John Scudamore of Kenchurch, who also seems, to have been on the same side; Margaret, the first wife of Thomas Griffiths of Llanbedr Pont-y-Steven, in Cardiganshire.
- Griffith ap Nicholas bore, argent, a chevron between three ravens sable.  
Emma, the remaining daughter of Sir Thomas Perrot, was the wife of Sir Richard Newton, Lord Chief Justice of England. He was, as before stated, made Justice of the Common Pleas in 1439, and died 1444, and was buried on the south side of the cathedral at Bristol. The family name was Cradock, and they were originally of Ystrad Towy in Caermarthenshire, and Newton] in Rhos in Pembrokeshire.

The first of the family, Howell ap Gronwy, married a granddaughter of Richard Earl of Clare. His father is said to be Rhytherch ap Jestyn ap Owain ap Howell Dda.

His son, Cradog, who is described as of Newton only, as already noticed, married the daughter of Sir Andrew Perrot; so that Sir Richard Newton was distantly related to his wife. The family seems to have continued the name of Cradok until the time of the Lord Chief Justice, who first assumes the name of Newton. The arms of Cradok, already stated to be argent, on a chevron sable three garbes or, are very different from the more ordinary coat of the three boars' heads.

The arms of Picton are variously given as three salmons, or roaches, or pikes, argent on a field of gules. The last is the correct one, in allusion to the name. In the cut they are intended, by mistake, for roaches.



The wife of Thomas Perrot was Janet daughter of John Wise or Guise, paternally descended from Philip Duke of Guise. The first member of this family that occurs is Philip Gwys or Guise, described as lord of Wiston, whose daughter and coheir, Margaret, or Gwenllian, married Sir Walter Wogan, who is also called lord of Wiston, but probably only in virtue of this marriage. (L. Dwnn, p. 107.)

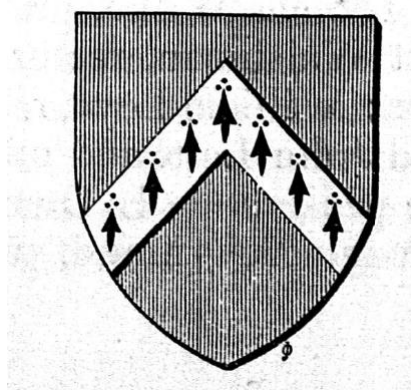
This Margaret was the grandmother of that Sir Matthew Wogan who married Alice the sister of Eleanor, the wife of the first Stephen Perrot. Wiston, which is thought by some to have taken its name from the Guise or Wise family, was for many generations the property of the Wogan family, who, as stated above, seem to have acquired it by Margaret the daughter of Philip Guise. The present remains consist of the original Norman keep erected on a lofty artificial tumulus, with traces of external earthworks. It is probable that, after the destruction of the castle in 1220, by Llewelyn, it was not rebuilt; but that another one was erected on the site of the present mansion house. The family existed up to the close of the last century, when the estate was purchased by the grandfather of the present Earl of Cawdor.

1 Newton, about a mile from Milford, still retains portions of a large building of the Elizabethan character

There is in the Public Records a long schedule of deeds, grants, and fines, made in the time of Elizabeth; and, no doubt, on the occasion of the attainder of the Lord Deputy. Among them is a deed from John Methelan to John Wise; another by Thomas Brown, conveying the moiety of one messuage to John Wise and Margaret his wife; a portion of an ancient deed to John Wise, about a messuage and land in Pembrokeshire; a fine raised by John Wise on Thomas Petyvine, and Margaret his wife, for a portion of two messuages in Pembroke; a deed of Jane Meiller, daughter and heir of David Meiller, to John Wise, concerning one messuage and three acres and a half of land in Northlake alias Threlakes; a deed of J. Wise to David ap Warren, and Margaret his wife, of lands, etc., giving them a life interest therein; another deed, where J. Wise is described as of Pembroke, to the same David and his wife, concerning messuages and lands in Lambereston; a release of John Wise to T. Kyng, clerk, for the term of J. Wise's life, for the third part of one burgage in Pembroke; a final agreement between John Wise of Pembroke, plaintiff, and Thomas Prty Vigne and his wife Margaret, for two messuages in Pembroke; a release of John Eynon, jun., to William David, clerk, of all lands, tenements, services, etc., in Pembroke, Tenby, Westpenn, Llandiam, Lambereston, Angle, and elsewhere, in the county of Pembroke; two indentures of David Warren and Margaret his wife, made to John Wise, of all lands, tenements, etc., in Pembroke, East Llandiam, Hoham, Lambereston; acquittance of Eichard Lile to John Wise; letter of the steward of Jane or Joanna Meiler, daughter and heir of David Meiler of Mylesston, to David Brown, to put John Wise, Esq., in possession of one messuage and three acres and a half in Northloke, called "Threlakes"; letter

of the bailiff of David ap Jenan ap Warryn, and his wife Margaret, to Henry Macheland, to put John Wise in possession of all messuages, lands, lordships, in Pem-broke, East Landian, Hoham, and Lambrook; another indenture between this David and his wife Margaret, and John Wise, about the same messuage, etc. ; deed of J. Cam ell de Maynsetham, and Alice his wife, to John Wise, concerning one burgage, garden, and one acre, in Redhill; release of Leonard Martyn, son and heir of Richard Martyn, to John Wise and his wife Agnes, about one messuage and three acres of land in Vale, etc.; acquittance of James Howell, of Treffloyne, to John Wise of all actions against the said John Wise. In a pedigree communicated by Miss Angharad Lloyd of Rhyl,

Thomas Perrot is said to have married twice: first, Jane, daughter of Thomas White; and secondly, a daughter of Henry Wogan ; both of which statements are erroneous. According to the same authority he died 23 July, 1474. The only known issue of Thomas Perrot and Jane Wise, is Jane, the wife of John Elliot of Erwer, and his son and heir, William. The arms of Wise are, *gules a chevron ermine*.



The wife of Sir William Perrot was a daughter of Sir Harry Wogan. Her Christian name is variously given as Margaret, Alice, and Jane. The latter one is given by L. Dvnn, and is the correct one, as proved by her will, where she calls herself Johanna. Her mother was Margaret, daughter of the great Sir William ap Thomas of Raglan, and sister of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Margaret's mother was Gladis, daughter of David ap Llewelyn ap Howell Vaughan, better known as David Gam. The four children of Sir William ap Thomas, knighted by Henry IV for his services in France, were, William Earl of Pembroke, Sir Richard of Colebrook, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Stradling; Margaret, wife of Sir Harry Wogan. The mutilated effigies of Sir William ap Thomas and his wife Gladis, are in Abergavenny Church.

Sir William Perrot may have probably succeeded to the family estate about 1474. His own will was not dated; but probate was granted 7 June, 1503. He calls himself William Perrot of Haroldstone, knight, and directs his body to be buried in tire Priory church of St. Thomas the Martyr at Haverfordwest, before the picture or statue [imagine] of the Saviour in the chancel\* He bequeaths to the fabric of St. David's cathedral 10s.; to the prior and convent of St. Thomas the Martyr, £10; to his own parish church of St. Ishmael's, near Haverfordwest, his best velvet gown ; to the preaching friars of St. Saviour's, Haverfordwest, 5s.; to the rector of St. Ishmael's aforesaid, in lieu of tithe he may have for- gotten to pay, 6s. 8d.; to his daughters,—Anna, £10 ; to Alicia, £60; to Margaret, 50 (!); and Isabella, £40, as marriage portions. The residue he leaves to his son Owen and his wife Johanna or Jane, his executors. The witnesses are, Thomas Wilke, prior of St. Thomas the Martyr ; Robert Walshman, rector of St. Andrew's of Roberston in Roos; William Leye, rector of Llangeme (Llangwm ?); David John Lett, and others.

According to the pedigree in L. Dwnn (vol. i, p. 165), five daughters are given,—Maud, wife of William Adams; Jane, wife of Philip Elliott; Alice, wife of Richard Tucker of Sealyham ; Joyce, wife of Jankyn ap Howell of Neva ; Margaret, wife of William Vaughan of Kilgerran, from whom the Vaughans of Corsygedol in Merioneth. It will be observed, therefore, that the pedigree and will do not agree. Thus of the five daughters mentioned in the former, we have only two named in the will, viz. Alice and Margaret. The Anna and Isabella of the will are not mentioned in the pedigree; while we have Maud, Jane, and Joyce, not mentioned in the will. This difference of statement is not easily explained, ex- cept on the grounds of the inaccuracies of the genealogies. It is remarkable that no mention is made in the will of his son Jenkin, described as of Caervoriog. How this estate came into the possession of the family is not yet known. The name only occurs twice, namely in L. Dwnn, where Jankyn, the son of Sir William Perrot is described as of that place ; the other is an indenture dated 9 July, 17 Henry VII (1502), between William Perrotte (sic) of Haroldston, knight,

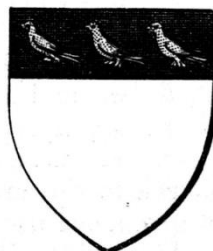
and John Waryn of Llauhaden, gentleman, concerning certain properties formerly the property of " Harry Perrotte, late of Caer- veriocke, Esquire," which were divided by the award of Richard Raithour, Doctor of Laws; Treharne ap Morgan and John Walter, Esquires. The particulars are given of the rents and lands, which were apparently small in value, amounting to 52s. 10c?. The places mentioned are Penrosse, Caervorioke, Carn Nedryn Bach, and Newmede. Jankyn Perrot of Caervoriog had only daughters, and the line was extinguished in an intermarriage with the last male of the Scotsborough branch. There exists also in the Public Records a deed by which William Hubert alias Hoskyn, brother and heir of Robert Hoskyn, Clerk, conveys to William Perrot all his lands, tenements, etc., which the said Robert Hoskyn had received by gift from John Geffry, Clerk, all lying within the county of Pembroke.

The deed is dated 21 Sept., 4 Edw. IV. A few years afterwards Sir William Perrot executes a power of attorney in favour of John Perrot of Haverfordwest, whom he thus puts in possession of his lord ship and manor of Tallacharn in Caermarthenshire. It is dated June 9, 2 Hen. VII.

Who this John Perrot of Haverfordwest is is uncertain, unless it was his uncle John, the younger son of Sir Thomas Perrot. It may, however, have been a son of this John Perrot: at any rate he was probably a near kinsman. It has been stated that Sir William Perrot died at the battle of Hedgecot, or Banbury, in 1469,— a statement disproved by his being alive nearly forty years afterwards. His father-in-law, however, Sir Harry Wogan, and his kinsman, Jankyn Perrot of Scotsborough, were among the slain on that occasion. (See Warkworth Chronicle.) The following are the names of those who perished in this battle:—Sir Roger Vaughan, Knight; Harry Wogan, son and heir; Thomas ap Rosse- here (Roger) Vaughan, Esquire; Watkin Thomas, son of Roger Vaughan ; Yvan ap John of Merwyke ; Davy ap Jankyn of Limeric; Harry Done (Dwnn) of Picton ; John Done of Kidwelly; Rhys ap Morgan of Ulster; Jankyn Perot of Scotsborough; John Eneand (?Eynion) of Pembrokeshire; and John Contour of Hereford.

An inquisition was taken at Tallacharn, in Caermarthenshire (2 Eliz.), before John Vaughan, gentleman, on the possessions of William Perrot, deceased. Who this William Perrot is doubtful. It could not have been Sir William Perrot, the father of Sir Owen ; nor the brother of the Lord Deputy, whose name was William, as he died near Dublin in 1597. Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, was the owner of Tallacharn at the time of his attainder; so that it appears to have continued in the family down to that period. It is probable that this William is the son of that John Perrot whom we have seen put in possession of the estate as the representative of Sir William Perrot. The will of his widow, Johanna, also exists; and, as not unusual, in her maiden name, not her married name. It was made a few days before her death, in Nov. 11, 1504, nearly eighteen months after probate of her husband's will. She describes herself as "Johanna Wogan de Haroldston." She directs her body to be buried in the same place as her husband was, in the Priory Church, and leaves 6s. Hd. to the fabric of St. David's Cathedral, and the same amount to the church of St. Ishmael near Haverford ; to the prior and convent of St. Thomas, 20s.; to the preaching friars of St. Saviour's, Haverford, 5s.; also to the canons of St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverford, aforesaid, 30s., for services for her soul for one month; to John Arnold, the chaplain of Haroldstone, 6s. 8d. for prayers for her soul. The whole of the residue she gives to her son Owen, her sole executor, as he may direct for the good of her and his souls ; Sir Thomas Harry, her father's confessor ; John Arnold, Rowland Tanner, David John Litt, and many others being witnesses. The will was proved before Philip Howell, Bachelor in Laws and Vicar-General of the Bishop, in the church of St. Mary, Haverford, 4 December, 1504.

The arms of Wogan are, argent on a chief sable, three martlets or. The field is by some given, or not argent. There are other varieties of the coat.



Sir Owen Perrot married Catharine, daughter of Sir Robert Pointz of Iron Acton in Gloucestershire. Her mother was a daughter of Anthony Woodville (made Lord Rivers, and brother of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV), by his second wife Gwenllian, a daughter of William Stradling, or Esterling, whose progenitor was

one of the twelve knights that came in with Fitzhamon. The family of Pointz seem to have had at one time considerable estates in S. Wales, and to have married into several families of distinction, among others the Baskervilles. Pointz Castle, in Pembrokeshire, probably takes its name from them. Sir Robert Pointz, whose mother was a daughter of Coxe of Skenfrith, Monmouthshire, died 11 Henry VIII. On the occasion of his marriage with Margaret Woodville, her father Anthony, by a deed, 12 Sept. 19 Edward IV, settled on his daughter eight hundred marks; two hundred whereof were to be paid on the sealing of the deed, and the remainder on certain days. In addition, the earl settled on her daughter lands to the yearly value of one hundred marks.

Sir Owen Perrot, who took an active part on the side of Henry of Richmond, is said to have died in 1513, having survived his father but a few years. If, however, this date is correct, his death must have taken place in the latter part of that year, as a deed exists dated the 20th of April of that year, by which he conveys, subject to the proper rent and services due, all his messuages, lands, etc., within the lordship of Pebediauk, now Dewsland, to Masters William Bradhir and William ap Owen, chaplains. It is not stated, however, that the gift was for any specific purpose. His wife, Catharine, is sometimes erroneously called Jane, and her father Henry. The only issue known of this Sir Owen Perrot are, his son and heir, Thomas, Robert and Mary.

In the Life of the Lord Deputy, edited by Rawlinson, mention is made of Mr. Perrot, uncle of the Lord Deputy, and reader of Greek to Edward VI (p. 36). The Christian name is not given, but may be safely supplied from the pedigree, which gives Robert as the only paternal uncle of the Lord Deputy.

(To be continued.)